# The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1791. [4d. single.] [No. 104.]


## Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
*Wet & Dry Goods.*

JAMES WILSON, V. M.
Alexandria, July 21, 1791.

N. B. The Vendue-Store will be kept constantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commission Busines. J. W.

## *Teneriffe Wines*

FOR SALE BY
*Forreſt & Seton,*

Juſt received via New-York, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms.
Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 97—t. f.

## Jeſſe Taylor

HATH ON HAND
A pretty general Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS and CUTLERY,
Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or Country Produce, or on a ſhort Credit to punctual Men.

ALSO,
A few Cheſts of the beſt
HYSON TEA,
Which he ſells remarkably cheap by the Cheſt or Pound, for Caſh only.
Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—t. f.

## *Alexandria Rum*

FOR SALE.

The Subſcribers, who occupy the Diſtillery, have on hand a large Stock of RUM—and, as their conſtant Attention will be directed towards the Proſecution of the Buſineſs, they expect, in future, to keep fully ſupplied.

They have alſo for Sale,
SUGAR in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE of the firſt Quality, in do. do.
PORK in Barrels,
RICE in Tierces.

JOHN DONNELL & CO.
Alexandria, May 12, 1791. 94—t. f.

*George-Town, June 30, 1791.*

THE Preſident having approved the ſites for the Public Buildings to be erected, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, the Commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the ſeventeenth day of October next, and proceed to ſell at vendue, a number of LOTS in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City.—A depoſit of eight per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The further terms will be made known at the ſale.

T. JOHNSON,
D. STEWART,
D. CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

The Commiſſioners wiſh to treat and agree for the cutting and perfecting the canal from *James's-Creek* to *Gooſe-Creek*, and through thoſe creeks. Any perſon deſirous of undertaking it, is requeſted to give in propoſals to *Mr. John Mackall Gantt*, by the 28th day of July.—A meeting will be called, and notice of it given. 102—t. f.

☞ *Notice to Creditors.*

A Dividend of the eſtate of *Sebaſtian Schiefe* is ready to be paid by application to Meſſrs. *Williams & Cary.*

*Joſeph Cary,*
*Wm. Wilſon,*
*P. Marſteller,* } Truſtees.

Alexandria, July 6, 1791. 102—3w.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of CARRIAGE-HORSES, that match well: They are ſtout and young; one of them is a good Riding-Horſe. They will be ſold for Caſh, or on ſix months' credit. Inquire of the Printers hereof.
Alexandrie, July 7, 1791. 102—3w.

*Juſt received, for ſale, at the Printing-Office, a few Copies of* "The Dangerous Vice - - - - - - - - -," *a Poem.*

*Will be SOLD at* Public Vendue, *on* Monday *the 15th day of* Auguſt *next, being Fairfax Court day, on ſix months credit, for the payment of all the juſt debts of* ROBERT MUIR, *deceaſed,*

A LOT of GROUND in the town of Alexandria, formerly the property of CHARLES TURNER, deceaſed, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſrs. HEPBURN and DUNDAS's ſtore: This lot is 32 feet 6 inches front on King ſtreet, and 176 feet 5 inches deep, and is leaſed at £.18 per year for ſeven years, at which period the lot is to be delivered up with a houſe of certain dimenſions. The title papers may be ſeen at any time on application to

GEORGE DENEALE.
Alexandria, July 13, 1791. 103—3w.

## LAND FOR SALE,

*On Tueſday the 16th of Auguſt, being the 2d day of the Court, the ſubſcriber will offer for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Wiſe's Tavern, the following* PIECES *of* LAND, *viz.*

THAT Tract on which he has lived for ſeveral years, lying on Holmes's Run, 4 miles from Alexandria, containing about 60 acres; 30 of which are excellent meadow-ground, in good order, well incloſed, and divided with ditches and poſt and rail fence.—The buildings are a frame dwelling houſe, 31 by 21, neatly finiſhed, a frame kitchen, barn that will contain 8 tons of hay and 20 horſes or horned cattle, and a well of excellent water near the houſe. This place commands an elegant proſpect, and every advantage that can render it deſirable and profitable. There are about 10 acres of a ſheep-walk, equal to any in the county.

One other tract, adjoining the above, containing about 250 acres, which will be divided into three lots, one of them of about 18 acres, all low land, with the creek running through it. This piece would make a handſome addition to the above-mentioned tract. The terms will be one fourth in hand; one fourth in ſix months; one fourth in 12; and the remainder in 18 months from the day of ſale. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required. I would give a bargain to any perſon that would purchaſe the whole, on paying half the purchaſe-money. The ſubſcriber will ſhew the land or plat to any perſon deſirous of viewing them.

He has alſo for ſale, low for ready money, a ſtout, likely NEGRO FELLOW, 20 years of age, well acquainted with farming.

Wm. BIRD.
Alexandria, July 14, 1791, 103—5w.

☞ THE Subſcriber's Medicine, &c. having arrived from Frederickſburg, he takes this method of acquainting the inhabitants of this Town and it's vicinity, that, agreeable to a former advertiſement, he has opened Shop in King-Street, in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. *Rutter*, and has commenced the Practice of *Medicine, Surgery* and *Midwifery*. JAMES GILLIES.
Alexandria, July 12, 1791. 103—3w.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY Sunday the 3d of July 1791, from the Great-Falls, *an Iriſh Servant Man*, belonging to the Patowmack Company, named WILLIAM DWYER, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, dark brown hair, blue grey eyes, and has the ſign of a ſcar on his upper lip: Had on when he went away, a drab-coloured upper jacket, an oznaburg ſhirt and trouſers, a good felt hat and New-England ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that he is got again, ſhall have, if taken 5 miles from home, *Five Dollars*, and if taken at a greater diſtance, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

JAMES SMITH.
*Great-Falls of Patowmack,*
*July 13, 1791.* 103—3w.

☞ THE Partnerſhip of BRYAN and COULTER being diſſolved this day, by mutual conſent, they requeſt all perſons having demands againſt them to render in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and ſuch as are indebted to them, are alſo requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame. JOHN BRYAN,

Who reſpectfully informs the former Cuſtomers of *Bryan & Coulter*, and the Public in general, that the *Saddle, Cap and Harneſs Making Buſineſſes* will ſtill be carried on by him, at the Shop lately occupied by Bryan & Coulter, and hopes, from his aſſiduity to buſineſs, the goodneſs of his work, and the moderation of his prices, to merit the favour of all whom it may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

He has now by him, ready for Sale, a tolerable Aſſortment of Work in the different lines above-mentioned.
Alexandria, June 23, 1791. 102—3w.

## *Whiting & Bent,*

Who have for SALE, on low Terms,
Weſt-India and New-England Rum and molaſſes in hogſheads; brown ſugar and beef in barrels; candles and chocolate in boxes; country linen of the beſt quality; leather and ſtuff ſhoes; duck; cordage, &c. &c. take this method to give information, that they ſhall from this time do buſineſs in Alexandria, under the firm of

L. BENT and CO.
Alexandria, July 13, 1791. 103—3w.

## CASH

Given by *John Murray* and *Co.* for
*Public Paper.*
Alexandria, July 7, 1791.

To be *RENTED* upon ground-rent forever, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 20th day of October next, upon the premiſes,

A NUMBER of half-acre LOTS of GROUND, lying below the Town of Alexandria, and adjoining thereto—the ſtreets of the town will be regularly continued, and the lots ſurveyed, before the day above-mentioned. It is probable that ſome of the lots may be had in feeſimple.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*
July 2, 1791.

*To be SOLD,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing between a thouſand and twelve hundred acres, lying in the County of Prince William, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch of the Patowmack, and 16 miles from the town of Dumfries—It lies extremely level, and the ſoil is of the moſt fertile kind.—There are ſome good improvements upon it, a great proportion of meadow and wood-land, and ſome excellent for tobacco. The terms of ſale may be known by an application to the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Frederickſburg, or to Mr. *William T. Alexander*, in the County of King George.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*
July 2, 1791.

For CHARTER,

The American Brig
SALLY and POLLY,
ELISHA RICH, Maſter,
Burthen about 7000 buſhels, a fine new ſtrong-built veſſel, well found, and now lying at the wharf of the ſubſcribers, ready to receive a cargo either of grain or tobacco.—For terms apply to

HOOE and HARRISON.
Alexandria, July 13, 1791. 103—3w.

Wanted to Charter,

A Stout, well-found American Ship of 350 hogſheads burthen or thereabouts, to be ready about the 10th of next month, to load Tobacco at George-Town, on Patowmack, to the addreſs of *Thomas Clagett & Co.* at London, provided the owners will give the command to a maſter we will recommend, of unqueſtionable integrity, economy, and ſobriety.—Any perſon inclined to furniſh ſuch a Ship, will be pleaſed to communicate their Terms to Mr. *Thomas M'Elderry*, of Baltimore, or to us in Piſcataway.

*Thomas, Horatio & Judſon Clagett.*
July 6, 1791. 102—3w.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night, the 4th inſt. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well looking wench, being ſtout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very conſiderable ſcars, occaſioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, inſinuating woman, and has been entirely accuſtomed to houſe-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, conſiſting of two ſuits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco ſhoes 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodiſt religion, and it is probable may be harboured by ſome of her own colour of that perſuaſion.—I will give the above reward to any perſon delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *Three Guineas* for ſecuring her in any gaol. WILLIAM LYLES.

*Maryland, Prince-George's County,*
*Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.*

Excellent ſhinnig

## INK,

At 1s. per Pint, to be had at this Office.

## *A* DISSERTATION *on* PORTER:

*Read before the Medical Society of South-Carolina, on the [illegible] May 1791,*
By Dr. BUDD.

*Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen,*

AGREEABLY to your orders at the laſt meeting of the ſociety, I now riſe to give you my ſentiments on porter. By porter, I mean that vinous fermented liquor, made in London, of a particular kind of malt, with the Thames water. Was this porter made of good water, perhaps it would be equal to any beer in the world; but the Thames water, taken up at the city of London, is a compoſition of all kinds of filth that the power of the human mind can conceive. Stinking meat and fiſh, with the blood and garbage from the butchers' ſlaughter-houſes, kept till they are full of vermin; the carcaſes of every ſpecies of dead animals; the ſaliva, dreſſings and diſagreeable matter from the hoſpitals and lungs of five or ſix thouſand conſumptive perſons; the excrements from above a million of human beings, and perhaps twice that number of other animals, are diſcharged by a number of common ſewers that run through the city into the Thames, and form this baſe compoſition, which permit me to call *the eſſence of porter*. Perhaps there may be ſome propriety in the name, as it is this filthy colleçtion which gives the London porter the particular flavour that makes it ſo much admired by the lovers of that liquor. Is it unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that uſe can make ſuch a taſte agreeable, when we ſee with how much pleaſure ſome men chew tobacco? Was the eſſence of porter the worſt ingredient in it, it might, perhaps, be wholeſome; the boiling would evaporate the volatile alkaline ſalts, and at leaſt make it ſmell better. But it is well known the city of London is the greateſt manufacturing place in England, where immenſe quantities of linens, woollens, cottons, ſilks, &c. are made, and brought from other places to be dyed and fitted for market. Theſe dyes are known to conſiſt of animal, vegetable and mineral poiſons. On going down the river through the city, you will ſee the canals diſcharging the dye ſtuffs of every colour into it, in (perhaps I may ſay with truth) ſeveral hundred places, beſides the great quantity brought by the common ſewers, mixed with the eſſence of porter, which near low water, ruſhes in like a torrent. Theſe, mixed with paint, ruſt of lead, and copper, waſhed from above an hundred thouſand houſes, the poiſons thrown from the elaboratories of the chemiſts', the druggiſts' and apothecaries' ſhops, have ſcarce time to mix with the Thames before they are raiſed by the water-works under London Bridge, thrown up into a reſervoir, and conveyed by pipes into the brew-houſes and cellars of the inhabitants. When the water enters the tubs in the cellars, it is full of the eſſence of porter; but let it ſtand ten or twelve hours, the filth precipitates, the diſagreeable ſmell evaporates, and the water in the upper part of the tub appears clean. If you make uſe of a cloſe-ſtool-pan over night, fill it with good water, mix it well together, and let it ſtand till morning, it will then appear much like the Thames water in the tubs. After the tubs have been filled three or four times they are taken out, emptied and waſhed; when this is done, there is found a large quantity of the moſt ſtinking, filthy, diſagreeable matter, that had covered the bottom ſeveral inches deep. I ſhall now proceed to anſwer every thing I have heard in favour of London porter, or the water it is brewed with.

—"Every body knows the Thames water is the beſt in the world." If every body means only the lower claſs of inhabitants of the city of London, the aſſertion is true, or at leaſt they think they know it, which to them is much the ſame thing; but if every body includes men of ſenſe, the aſſertion is falſe. Can any man of ſenſe believe that the Supreme Being has conſtructed better clouds to diſcharge water near the head of the Thames, than elſewhere, or that he has made a ſuperior kind of earth to ſtrain it through? No, Sir, to the philoſophick mind, the water at the head of that river muſt appear exactly the ſame as the water at the head of the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, or the Shannon in Europe; or the Delaware, the Patowmack or the Congaree in the United States.

When the river Thames was much wider at London than it is now, and there was not above a thouſand inhabitants in it, I ſuppoſe the water was equal to any in England, which an Engliſhman will tell you, is ſuperior to any thing in the world; nay, ſo ſtrong are the prejudices of the lower claſs, that they believe England to be the beſt country in the world; that their native ſhire or county is the beſt in England, and that the ſmall town they were born in, exceeds any part of that ſhire or county. Thus each individual enjoys the pleaſure of being born on the beſt ſpot on the face of the earth. It is alſo believed in England

that one Englishman is able to beat three Frenchmen, although a very candid English author says, "On a full investigation of the matter, he finds that one Englishman is not able to beat more than *two* Frenchmen of equal strength, activity and courage; and (says he) every body knows a Frenchman may be as active, as brave and as strong as an Englishman." I mention these two cases to shew how far prejudices may get the better of the human mind. When once the inhabitants believed the Thames water was the best in the world, as the city grew, the prejudice grew with it, although every addition to their number, and every encroachment on the river, had a tendency to make it worse. It is now about three hundred yards wide at the city, with three large bridges (I may say in it) to prevent the continual and inexhaustible influx of the essence of porter; paint and dye stuff from running off; yet there are some so infatuated as to believe this discharge from Pandora's box to be the best water in the world. My God! where is the boasted superiority of man to the brute creation! The horse by instinct knows the wholesome grass, and the dog knows his physick; but man, proud man, with his boasted reason, will swallow the worst of poisons, and turn again and devour his own excrement!

"That the Thames water keeps better at sea than any other," is an argument advanced in its favour. This almost every American sailor will tell you, is not true; and the number of voyages lately made from the United States to China, without a drop of Thames water, and the particular healthy state of the seamen, is a convincing proof that this is an English or a London prejudice.

"When a bung is taken out of a cask of [illegible] water, there is so much spirit in it, that it will flash like gunpowder if you apply a candle to it." This may be true and easily accounted for;* although the ships take up their water below the city, and at the height of the tide, when the common sewers are closed, yet it contains so much of the essence of porter, of which phosphorus is made, that it is no wonder it will flash like gunpowder. But were they to take it with the last of the ebb or the first of the flood, when the porter breweries are supplied with water, it would contain ten times the filth, and perhaps flash ten times as much.

"The citizens of London use this water in their beer, their tea, their bread, &c. are not they healthy?" Whoever will examine the bills of mortality for twenty years past, will find the deaths in London exceed the births near one tenth; above half that are born, die under ten years old, and one half of these die of convulsions occasioned by the mother's drinking porter caudle in child-bed, and plenty of it while they suckle, under pretence of making milk for the children; the poisonous particles of the paint and dye stuff are conveyed to the bowels of the tender infant, irritate the nerves, bring on violent griping pains, convulsions and death. In this manner one fourth that are born within the bills of mortality make their untimely exit within a year; one half that die above ten years old die of consumptions. For twenty years past, there have been born in London a little more than nineteen thousand children, one year with another; the deaths in the same time are on an average near twenty one thousand; of these it will be found, that between five or six thousand die of convulsions, and about the same number of consumptions. As far as it has been in my power to examine, I have found the births to exceed the deaths in the city of Paris: this is the difference between drinking wine and porter. A late author informs us, "that the provision is good and wholesome, and the city of London is placed in a healthy situation, and yet consumptions prevail there more than in any part of the world." His local prejudice was too strong for him to discover that the bane of the city was the Thames water, which from his infancy he had been taught to believe was the best in the world. It has been asserted that the sulphureous smell of the coal gives the inhabitants of the city of London the consumption, &c. In my opinion the fires have rather a tendency to cleanse and purify the putrid air of the city, than to make it worse. Birmingham consumes more coal in proportion to its number than London; they work in silver, lead, copper and mercury; the rust and fumes of these metals are well known to be very destructive to the human species, yet they are not one fourth part as much afflicted with consumptions as the Londoners. It has been said, all large cities are more unhealthy than country places, and that the city of Edinburgh abounds with consumptive patients. Permit me to ask, whether that city is remarkable for cleanliness, or whether it is not full of that which the Lord commanded Moses to order the Jews to carry a paddle on their weapons and turn again and cover? Is not the air of Edinburgh replete with the putrid volatile particles of the essence of porter, especially in the morning, when the human body is most exposed to contagion? Is it not probable the lungs may be injured in the first instance, by the disagreeable smell? Inflammatory diseases of the lungs are more common in a cold climate than warm; may not the first cause of consumptions in Edinburgh, proceed from pleurisies, peripneumonies, &c? I know that consumptions often succeed pulmonary complaints in the Northern states, where they are both ten times as common as they are in Charleston. Perhaps to gentlemen fond of theory there are more unreasonable conjectures, than to suppose, that most of the consumptions in London are brought on by the poisonous mineral particles in porter, wounding the minute vessels in the coats of the small arteries and veins that are too fine to be seen by the naked eye. Here obstructions, inflammations and suppurations may be formed, the sharp corrosive matter may be absorbed into the blood, and carried by circulation to the lungs, wound the tender vessels and bring on incurable consumptions. "Some say they know the Thames water is as bad as here described, but all the beer in London is brewed with the new river water. "The new river was brought from Hertfordshire to a bason near Islington, in the last century. But if we can believe the Roman and English histories, beer was used by the ancient Britons before the conquest; most of the brew-houses are so far from the new river, that it would be impracticable for them to use that water; should they attempt it, more malt must be used to make it equally strong and supply the place of the essence of porter, and then it would not have that much-esteemed flavour. It has been said, that in the Northern states, they have found a method of burning a little malt to give their porter the true London flavour; but some of the best connoisseurs, after seeing the bottles and the manner of corking them, say they can discover the cheat by the taste. It is supposed by some, that boiling, fermenting and clarifying, purifies the porter. Boiling evaporates the volatile salts and comminutes the small metallick particles, and makes them fitter to be suspended in the beer, which is a substance much thicker than water; but the more you boil it the stronger it will be of the mineral poisons. Fermentation adds nothing to it, nor does it take any thing from it. The sweet taste of the wort is changed into that vinous taste of porter. It does not precipitate any of the deleterious particles to the bottom, nor raise them to the top, or the yeast would poison those who eat the London bread.

Perhaps it would be well if nothing worse could be said of clarifying the London porter. If common fame may be believed, it is not the better for that operation; but as I have strictly confined myself to facts, it would not be right now to give you loose reports.

I now come, Mr. President, to the strongest argument I have heard. "But I love it." Perhaps this argument supports all other arguments, and is an argument not to be confuted by any arguments; only permit me to say, he who will gratify his taste in preference to preserving his health, may be permitted to follow his own inclination without the least danger of injuring his country. It sometimes happens, that those who have come forward to oppose old established prejudices, have laid themselves open to ridicule and satire; but if any thing I have said, will have a tendency to save the life of a single member of this society, I am willing to risque every consequence.

* Inflammable Air. *We owe the knowledge of the existence, and of some remarkable properties, of this air to Mr. Cavendish, by whom they were first published in 1767. Its effects, however, had long before been fatally experienced by miners, in whose subterraneous habitations it is often collected in such quantities as to produce the most dreadful effects. It is produced in abundance from putrid, animal and vegetable substances, and in general, by all those that part with their phlogiston easily. By itself it is very noxious, and will instantly put an end to animal life; its great inflammability in this state, renders it very dangerous to bring any light, or even to strike a flint with steel, in those places where it abounds. Besides the subterraneous places already mentioned, this kind of air—is found in ditches, over the surface of putrid waters, out of which it escapes; in burying-places, in houses of office, where putrid animal and vegetable matters are accumulated; and as putrefaction thus seems to be the principle of inflammable air, it thence happens, that much more of it is produced in warm than in cold climates; but Mr. Cavello informs us, that it may be plentifully procured in all the ponds about London.*

[American Encyclopædia, vol. 1. p. 171.]

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*From an English Paper.*

POLITICAL DIALOGUE *between* TWO OPPOSITION LORDS.

Earl ——. Well, my Lord, have you heard the news?

Lord ——. No—What is it—any thing good or any thing bad?

Earl ——. Bad enough for the Minister—The Spaniards I am told *have taken* UMBRAGE.

Lord ——. The D—l they have! I thought we had a strong garrison there. Have we lost many men—Did the town capitulate—was it taken by escalade—surprise——by storm, or how? Do, for God's sake, let me know all the particulars.

Earl ——. I can't say that I am master of the particulars—it was from Sheridan I had my intelligence. I asked him familiarly, as you did me, what news—and whether there was any talk of Spain's assisting the Empress—he laughed and said that "the Spaniards *had taken Umbrage*, as the Dutch did some years ago," but when I begged to know how it was—and where *Umbrage* lay, he laughed again and bid me good-morrow.

Lord ——. I really don't know where *Umbrage* does lie, but think it is somewhere in the East or West-Indies; but we can soon know its latitude, longitude, soil, climate, &c. from Lord Stormont, who is acquainted with every part of the world, and when we do know it, I shall immediately go down to the house and move, that all the correspondencies between our Minister and the Governor of *Umbrage* be laid on the table, in order to discover where the blame lay. I hope the duke of Richmond has been guilty of some neglect in this business; for, if I am not mistaken, he has never mentioned a word about the fortification of this place.

Lord ——. Never—nor has the Minister even hinted any idea of our being liable to such a surprize in that quarter of the world; surely we must be very remiss in not having a proper garrison there—but there comes Sheridan.

*Enter Mr. Sheridan.*

Lord ——. Well, Sir, this is sad news about the Spaniards having taken *Umbrage*—Pray is it a fact?

Sh ——. A fact? yes, an absolute fact. They have taken *Umbrage*, by the misconduct of our Minister.

Earl ——. Pray, where does *Umbrage* lie? Is it in the East or in the West?

Sh——. *aside*, (what a pair of ——!) Lie, my Lord?—why it lies in such a situation, that it is sure to be taken by the first power we offend, and ought always to be carefully attended to.

Lord ——. I mean to summon the House on the business.

Sh——. You had better not. They have three to one against us. Besides the taking of *Umbrage* is but a trifle to what may be the consequences—it is the first step to serious hostilities.

Earl——. Is it a rich place, and shall we lose much by the event?

Sh ——. Why, as to its being rich I can't say, but if the fact be really so, as to their having taken *Umbrage*,—the consequences which naturally must follow, will be the loss of many *places*; as for instance, it is impossible that *Leeds*, *Buckingham*, *Chatham*, *Salisbury*, and *Stafford*, can long hold out. They may indeed capitulate, but at all events will lose by the event.

Lord ——. Well, so the Minister and his party are out, I do not care what becomes of all the towns, cities, and shires in the kingdom. We shall soon, when we get in, be able to *retake Umbrage*. My abilities will in some measure endeavour to effect that—you know them well, and they shall make a most conspicuous appearance.

Sh——. I dare say they will, my Lord. I know not two noblemen who are better suited to do justice to the Offices of Secretaries of State than your Lordships. You are both so well informed—and possess such extensive political abilities,——It would be treason against prudence not to give you the most active department in the new Administration.

Earl ——. I knew from what the Marquis of Lansdowne said about Spain being hurt in her pride, that she would snatch the first opportunity to do us an injury—and so she *has taken Umbrage*——Come along, my Lord, this is good news—it will turn out the Ministry—but I must *let them down easy*: I promised the Duke of Leeds to do so the other night.

[*Exeunt.*

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*Political Regeneration of POLAND.*

WARSAW, April 16.

THE 14th of April, the day before yesterday, will hereafter be a memorable day in the annals of Poland. In the session of that day a law was unanimously passed by the Diet relative to cities and their inhabitants, which restores them to their primitive rights, associates them with the legislative power, and will serve as a basis for still more extensive regulations, to reduce the different orders of citizens to that relative equality which constitutes the very soul of a solid and just constitution. Upon this occasion the plan of M. Suchorzewski, Nuncio from Kalisch, was adopted. The substance of the principles which have been decreed agreeably to his project, is, "To destroy the difference of orders and classes; to grant liberty to all the citizens, without distinction; to restore nobility to it's true origin, that is, to the prerogative of merit and virtue; but, at the same time, to effect these different changes by degrees, and with such precaution as will ensure the success of them." Poland may therefore date her restoration from that day; for, with such principles as these, uniformity followed up, she will become powerful from her internal strength, and will be truly independent.

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LONDON, April 7.

The Catholick Dissenters, if we may judge from their writings, are as angry with *the scarlet whore of Babylon*, as any pious protestant can possibly be. The POPE, with all his finery, is as little relished in the ecclesiastical, as Mr. BURKE, with all his finely-decorated aristocratic principles, is in the political world. The fact is, that mankind will no longer endure civil or religious tyranny in any dress.

*April* 26. At a committee of the society instituted for the purpose of effecting the abolition of the slave trade: Resolved,

That the thanks of this committee be respectfully given to the illustrious Minority of the commons, who lately stood forth the assertors of British justice and humanity, and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of men.

Resolved,

That our acknowledgments are particularly due to William Wilberforce, Esquire, for his unwearied exertions to remove this opprobrium of our national character, and to the Right Honourable William Pitt, and the Right Honourable Charles Fox, for their virtuous and dignified co-operation in the same cause.

Resolved,

That the solemn declarations of these gentlemen, and of Matthew Montague and William Smith, Esquires, that they will not relinquish but with life their struggle for the abolition of the slave trade, are not only highly honourable to themselves as Britons, as statesmen and christians, but must eventually, as the light of evidence shall be more and more diffused, be seconded by the good wishes of every man not immediately interested in the continuance of that detestable commerce.

Resolved,

That, anticipating the opposition we should have to sustain from persons trained to a familiarity with the rapine and desolation necessarily attendant on the slave trade, and sensible also of the prejudices which implicitly arise from long-established usages, this committee consider the late decision in the House of Commons as a delay rather than a defeat. In addressing a free and enlightened nation on a subject in which its justice, humanity and wisdom are involved, we cannot despair of final success; and we do hereby, under an increasing conviction of the excellence of our cause, and in conformity to the distinguished examples before us, renew our firm protestation, that we will never desist from appealing to the consciences of our countrymen till the commercial intercourse with Africa shall cease to be polluted with the blood of its inhabitants.

By order of the Committee,

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

*Translated by a Gentleman of this City for the Federal Gazette.*

French papers received by the Pennsylvania, from Havre-de-Grace, contain the following articles of intelligence; that it was proposed on the 13th April in the National Assembly, to consider whether it's present members should be eligible to serve in the next legislative body; no decision was taken on the question, but the house loudly applauded the information given by the constitutional committee, that it's labours and those of the assembly would probably end by the middle of this present month, July, when the new elections would in that case take place for the succeeding legislature. On the same day it was decreed in the National Assembly that the *droit d'aubaine* or right of the king to the property of deceased aliens should be suppressed not only in France, but also in all the dependencies and colonies thereof: the assembly have determined respecting the king's ministers, that there shall be one of the colonies and marine, one called the minister of justice, one minister of *war*, and one of foreign affairs; the ministry of the home department to be divided into two branches; no order of the King, or act of his council to be executed, unless countersigned by the minister of the department the matter may belong to, who is to be in all cases responsible for his signatures, nor shall any order of the King, verbal or written, or act of his council, be able to screen any minister from this responsibility; the King alone has the choice & dismission of ministers—they are to be responsible,

1. For all crimes committed or acts done against the national safety, and constitution of the kingdom.

2. For all attempts against the liberties, and individual properties of it's citizens.

3. For all disposals or dissipations of the public funds, done or favoured by them.

The punishments of all ministerial offences are to be decreed by a penal code, but no minister can be brought to trial in a criminal action, without there being first obtained a decree of the legislature, stating, that there was just ground of accusation, after which the minister shall be liable in private suits for any damages sustained from his conduct by any individual, and shall be suspended mean while from all his functions; the trial in all such cases to be ended in three years, as to the minister of marine and colonies; in two, as to the others; the power of each minister and the objects of the department are specifically laid down and defined. There is to be no Prime Minister, but all the ministers are to be members of the King's council; this council, to be called the council of state, is to consist of the King and his ministers; in this council is to be exercised the King's royal prerogative of giving his assent, or suspensory refusal of any legislative acts, nor shall, in this case, the minister's countersign involve any personal responsibility; this council is to propose and deliberate on all the matters to which the legislature's attention shall be requested; they shall adjust the plans of general political negociations, and the dispositions of war-like campaigns or enterprizes; all acts of correspondence of the king with the legislative body to be countersigned by a minister, each to countersign matters relative to his own department; the minister of justice to countersign all arrangements respecting personally the king and his family; minutes of the council to be kept by a secretary named by the king for that purpose.

The salaries of the ministers are fixed at 150,000 livres tournois per annum, about 27,778 dollars for the minister of foreign affairs.

100,000 livres tournois per annum, about 18,518 dollars for each of the other ministers, payable out of the public treasury.

The new church of St. Genevieve is to be fitted up as a receptacle or Mausoleum for the ashes of deceased great men of France, to begin from the æra of the revolution; on the front is to be inscribed in large characters—

TO
HER GREAT MEN
A
GRATEFUL COUNTRY.

The legislative body alone to determine to whom this honour shall be decreed.

Mr. Mirabeau being the first to whom it

has been voted, the assembly resolved that this should not become a precedent in future for any legislature to decide as to its own members; this is to be done always by the next succeeding legislature. The legislature is empowered to vote similar honours to any illustrious character departed prior to the revolution, whom they shall esteem worthy of it.

Thus is France taking the most spirited precautions to guard against the ministerial oppressions they had smarted under so long; to protect the cause of equal liberty by the most powerful checks they can devise; and finally to hold up to their worthies an everlasting monument to the glory of such as, having faithfully served their country, have died, with the noblest of all claims to its gratitude.

Mr. Paine's Work on the "Rights of Man," has been translated into three different languages. The French Edition is by the Marquis de Langle, Author of the Picturesque Description of Switzerland; the Italian by a Pupil of the celebrated Filanghieri, and the German by a great Literary Character now in England.

## ALEXANDRIA, July 21.

On Monday May the 9th, the following motion was made by Earl Fitzwilliam, in the British House of Lords:

"That an humble address be presented to his "Majesty, beseeching him not to enter into a "war with Russia, to the destruction of our "Commerce in the Baltic; humbly to represent "to his Majesty, that the possession of the fortress of Oczakow, with its dependencies, "when considered either in a commercial or "political point of view, was not an object of "sufficient consequence to induce His Majesty "to declare war against Russia."

After some debate the question being called the house divided:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the question, | 29 |
| Against it, | 96 |
| Majority, | 67 |

The following paragraph from a London paper of the 9th of May, seems to indicate that the spirit for revolutions is not entirely inactive in England.

We every day discover the accumulation of the innovating flame, and seriously think the attention of the legislature would be well directed to the infamous Clubs and Conventicles pointed at Mr. Burke.

On Friday May the 6th, the Canada bill was taken up in the House of Commons. Mr. Burke attempted to open the debate by a comparison between the American, French, and British Constitutions. He commended the first; launched out with great vehemence in excessive abuse of the second: Here he was interrupted by the repeated cry of *Order*. A very irregular debate ensued on the question of order, in which Fox and Burke, in opposition to each other, principally figured. The debate, however, notwithstanding its irregularity, abounded with interesting passages, which will be selected for our next number. The following expressions fell from Mr. Burke in the heat of the contest:

"With whatever craft or subtlety Gentlemen might endeavour to gloss over their proceedings, he boldly avowed, in the face of the Public—"That there was a *Faction* in *this country*, restless and turbulent, who wished to *supplant* the *British Government* by the *introduction* of the *French Constitution*."

Three editions of the debate were published by the Editor of one of the London Papers.

*Extract of a letter from London, May 11, received at New York.*

"A certain great female personage, last week, gave, as a present 100,000l. to her three eldest sons, 40,00l. a piece to the two next, and 20,000l. to the other. It is surprising what wonders royal *economy* may perform. It is a melancholy consideration, however, that the people are perfectly enslaved by taxes in order to enrich a parcel of royal blockheads."

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Schooner Polly, | Smith, | Salem. |

SAILED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Schooner Salem, | Packet, Very, | Lisbon. |
| ——— | Rambler, Boardman, | Salem. |
| ——— | Cook, | Boston. |
| ——— | Madison, Davis, | Martinique. |
| Sloop Edward, | Marshall, | Barbados. |
| —— | John, Thatcher, | Boston. |

*Agreeably to the late Census in the several Counties of the Sate of Maryland, the Numbers stand as follow:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince George's County, | 21,344 |
| Somerset County, | 15,610 |
| Charles County, | 20,613 |
| Queen Anne's County, | 15,463 |
| Washington County, | 15,822 |
| Ann-Arundel County, | 22,846 |
| Alleghany County, | 4,809 |
| Cecil County, | 13,625 |
| Frederick County | 30,791 |
| Montgomery County, | 18,003 |
| Dorchester County, | 16,177 |
| Caroline County, | 9,506 |
| St. Mary's County, | 15,644 |
| Talbot County, | 13,084 |
| Calvert County, | 8,654 |
| Kent County, | 12,836 |
| Worcester County, | 11,640 |
| Harford County, | 14,974 |
| Baltimore County, | 39,037 |
| Total, | 320,478 |

*(By last Night's Mail.)*

PARIS, April 30.

It was thought that the resignation of M. de la Fayette, would have been productive of the most serious calamities, and that the late decline of his popularity would have thrown him into the arms of the aristocracy; but, happily for his country, happily for his own fair, and as yet, unsullied fame, it has been directly the reverse.

His conduct since that period has been such as would have done honour to the days of Roman or of Grecian patriotism. On his abdication of the command, he immediately waited on the eldest Colonel of the lines, and informed him that he was no longer his General Officer, but one of the privates under him. He accordingly dressed himself in a soldier's uniform, and in this character, and with a musket on his shoulder, actually mounted guard on his Majesty, at the Thuillieries!

This noble example of the Commander in Chief of an army of 50,000 men, becoming in a single moment a single volunteer, and having the first military office of command in the morning, to occupy the last in point of obedience on the same night, was an example only wanting to make the Revolution more glorious.

LONDON, May 14.

The Pope's Bull, which has been publickly burnt at Paris, contains these words:—"The King would not have sanctioned the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, had he not been constrained, and even forced to it by the National Assembly—as the letters which the King has written to us plainly testify! Pius the 6th."

This declaration has set new spirits at work, who publicly, though not very politely declare—that either the French King, or the Italian Pope musthave told a——! and they will see which it is. These letters, therefore, are to be moved for in the National Assembly, that M. Montmorin may justify himself on the subject.

On wednesday evening last, the multitude in the Palais Royal burnt the Pope in effigy with great ceremony. He was a great *Manikin* (we translate literally) cloathed in white albe, bordered with lace; a red camail, bordered with white fur, &c. breeches the same, and crimson slippers. He had on his finger the ring of the fisherman, and on his breast, the pectoral cross. A person read the accusation of the French nation against the Pope, and enumerated, with great modesty, all the misfortunes which his brief would produce, if the nation, rendered unfaithful to the laws which she had prescribed to herself, should adopt the Italian principles of that apostolic libel. On this the Marquis de St. Hurugue pronounced the following sentence:

"That the ring of the fisherman should be taken from his finger, and the pectoral cross from his breast, to be deposited in a place of safety as an evidence of the respect which the Nation bore to the Catholic Religion, and that afterwards the Manikin should be burned."

He was conducted with great form to the place of execution. They placed two writings, one before and one behind—The first, "Fanaticism" the second "Civil War," and in place of the ring, they gave him a poniard. After several strokes he was committed to the flames, and reduced to ashes, amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude, who assisted in the ceremony.

On Thursday M. de Clermont-Tonerre was attacked by the mob, for having supported the interests of the Pope against the nation. He fortunately took shelter in a coffee-house until the National Guard came to his rescue. They afterwards attacked his house, which they would have demolished, but for the Guards.

Two thousand dram shops or whiskey houses have been shut up in Dublin since the passing of the late act of the Irish Parliament, to prevent the alarming use of spirituous liquors in Ireland.

*May* 16. There is not perhaps such a memorable and deplorable instance of the loss of popularity, as that which has occurred in the person of Mr. Burke. While he combated the venality of Lord North's Administration—while he venerated the virtues of a Washington, approved the counsels of a Frankin, and shed virtuous tears over the memory of a Montgomery, he was respected even by those inimical to his principles.

Mr. Mackintosh, in his admirable Defence of the French Revolution, has drawn a close and striking parallel betwixt the principles of Mr. Burke in the present, and those of Judge Jefferies in a former age! This is, no doubt, by way of retaliation for the celebrated comparison betwixt the late worthy Dr. Price, and his pretended prototype Hugh Peters!

The Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl Stanhope, are the only two English Peers who have as yet given a decided opinion in favour of the French Revolution.

The Pope has written to the King of the French, informing his Majesty, that he would not receive any Ambassador who should take the Civic Oath. Louis XVI. has in return informed his Holiness, that this oath has been taken by himself, and every other public functionary in the State, and at the same time intimated, that if he persists, the Minister from the Court of Rome must quit Paris.

It is not a little remarkable, that this letter has been printed on the motion of M. Treilhard, formerly a Bishop of the Gallican Church, who says it ought to be circulated on purpose "to show the Holy Father's ignorance!"

On Friday last was killed at Beverly, in Yorkshire, a cow six years old, supposed to be the largest ever slaughtered in England, which weighed as follows: her two fore quarters 865lb. her two hind quarters 625lb. tallow 120lb. hide 119lb. in the whole 1809lbs.

The burning the Pope, in effigy, in France, is a circumstance that strikingly demonstrates the revolutional temper of the times. In a country where formerly this *holy* father acted the part of absolute monarch, and obliged the nominal King of France, to kiss his toe, or hold his stirrup; in that very country has he become an object of abhorrence, and infamy.—As things are now going on there can be but little room to doubt, that Rome itself will soon feel the weight of the French opinions; and perhaps again exhibit the republican virtues, in all their ancient vigour, and which were oddly lost by the introduction of kings, emperors, and ecclesiastics.

From a recent survey of the prisons in England, it is found there are now four thousand persons in a state of close and actual imprisonment for debt. This is also found, that the immediate relatives of those, such as wives and children, who suffer by their imprisonment, exceed ten thousand more. Besides these, there are upwards of 30,000 prisoners in mind, who, apprehensive of the tyranny of their creditors, breathe a state of voluntary confinement in their houses.

*From the Kentucky Gazette.*

LEXINGTON, June 25.

By a gentleman who arrived this day from Orleans, by land, we are informed, that himself and six others were attacked on the Tenessee, at the mouth of Duck-Creek, on the 11th instant, by 25 Creek-Indians—three of this party were killed, and one wounded. He further informs, that M'Gillivray has withdrawn himself from the Creeks, in consequence of their hostile determinations, and that they are encouraged by the Spaniards.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Yesterday the ship Sally, Capt. Glenn, arrived in the river Delaware, from Londonderry, after a passage of nine weeks; and we are happy to hear that all the passengers, amounting to three hundred, together with the crew, are in good health.

WINCHESTER, July 16.

Recent accounts from the westward inform—That the Indians have erected a block-house on the Scioto, near the spot where the French emigrants, who are still at Galliapolis, intended to take up their abode—that some of the sentries, belonging to the block-house at Yankee-Point, near the mouth of the Muskingum, had lately been killed by the tawny sons of the woods, while on their respective posts—that the Jersey troops had arrived safe at Fort-Washington—that some of the Levies which left Pittsburg lately, occupy different stations on the Ohio—that Ensign Wilson, of Captain Joseph Brock's company, is stationed with a small party at a block-house, down the river, about 80 miles from Pittsburg—that it is the general opinion in Kentucky, that the continental troops will have no occasion to take the field against the Savages at present—that General Scott and his volunteers will be able to effect every thing that can be wished, without any other assistance than the government troops protecting the posts and settlements on the frontiers.

*From the* NEWPORT HERALD.

BISHOP NEWTON'S PROPHESIES.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN reading the late Bishop of Bristol's dissertations on the prophesies, wrote in the year 1754, I met with two passages bearing some reference to what now passes in Europe:

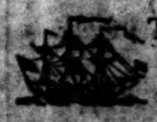
1st. "There is a current tradition among the common people in Turkey, that their Empire shall one time or other be destroyed by the Russians." This doubtless makes them fear the Russians, and probably occasions their not making that head against them, that they would against another enemy.

The other passage needs no comment: "Rome therefore will finally be destroyed by some of the Princes, who are reformed, or shall be reformed, from Popery;—and as the Kings of France have contributed greatly to her advancement, it is not impossible, or improbable, that some time or other they may also be the principal authors of her destruction. France hath already shown some tendency towards a reformation, and therefore may appear more likely to accomplish it."

*RECEIPT TO KILL BED-BUGS.*

TAKE the common Stinking-Weed, (or Henbane as it is called in some places) that grows under every one's fence, and will cost nothing, bruise it till the juice gives; then with it rub the tenons and mortises of bedsteads and such broken places in walls and ceilings, as where they in day-light secrete themselves and the work is done—they come no more.


*George Town, July 16, 1791.*



The Ship GEORGE, Capt. WILDS, a fine new Boston-built Ship, is now loading at this place with tobacco, on liberty of consignment to any Merchant in London. She has three fourths of her cargo already engaged, and will certainly sail by the 15th day of August next. Any person inclinable to ship, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JONATHAN SWIFT, at Alexandria, or WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

104—3w.

ALEXANDRIA STREET-POT.

THE Managers inform the Public that the Drawing of the First Class was finished yesterday. They have not time to publish a correct List of the Prizes in this Week's Paper, but it will be done in the next, when the Prizes will be paid.

Alexandria, July 20, 1791.

By CONTRACT.

*Will be offered to the lowest Bidder, at 10 o'Clock on Monday the 1st of August, at the Court-House in Alexandria,*

THE building of a POWDER-HOUSE, on ground belonging to *Charles Alexander*, Esq. near the Ropewalk.

The Building is to be of brick, 16 feet wide, 30 feet long, 10 feet high in the clear, and 18 inch walls.—The bricks may be made on the spot: A plan of the whole may be seen by applying to the subscribers, who expect the undertakers to give bond and satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the work, and to be finished on or before the last day of October,

The payments will be as follow:

One-third on signing the contract; one-third as soon as the building is ready for the reception of powder; and the remainder in three months after the second payment.

P. MARSTELLER,
ROBERT MEASE,
JOHN MURRAY.

Alexandria, July 20, 1791.

*At the same time and place will also be let, to the lowest Bidder,*

The pulling down and cleaning the BRICKS of the old COURT-HOUSE.

FLOUR-INSPECTION.

Alexandria, July 19, 1791.

THE Subscriber having, with much regret, observed that many of those who bring or send Flour to this Market, do not attend to that part of the law which, through the channel of this Paper, has been by him repeatedly pointed out to them, so far as relates to the size and manner of branding the barrels—he is now under the necessity of declaring, in the most positive terms, that hereafter all such casks, as well as brands, as shall not be conformable to the strictest letter of the law, will, and must, be condemned; and, in order that none may plead ignorance, he annexes the necessary directions to be followed, to guard against any loss which may arise from the above causes:—The cask must be 27 inches in length, 17½ inches in diameter, branded with the miller's name and 196 on the head.

ALEXANDER SMITH, *Inspector.*

104—3w.

George-Town, 19th July, 1791.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent Seat of the Government of the United States," will meet at George-Town on the 2d day of August next—At that time and place they request a meeting with such of the Proprietors of Lots in Carrollsburg and Hamburg as have not yet subscribed.—By Order of the Commissioners,

103—2w. JOHN M. GANTT, *Sec'ry.*

THE subscriber, having concluded to settle in this Town with his family, and commence the practice of *Physic, Surgery*, and *Midwifery*, respectfully begs leave to offer himself a candidate for the favour and patronage of its inhabitants.—The poor will ever find him ready to assist them *gratis*. He has taken lodgings at the house of Mrs. HANNAH.

STEPHEN COOKE.

*Alexandria, July 20, 1791.* 104—3w.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RAN AWAY from me, on Thursday last, *a light-coloured Mulatto*, named STREPHON, the same fellow who was tried, convicted and punished here about six weeks ago; this is his second elopement since that time; The clothes he had when he went off, were an oznaburg shirt and trowsers, and a grey woollen short jacket without sleeves; though from his numerous acquaintance he possibly got a change. He is remarkably stout and well-looking, about 21 years of age, and is acquainted with the town and country round it.—I will give *Thirty Shillings*, including what the law allows, to any person who will either deliver him to me, or secure him in any gaol so that I may get him. JOHN POTTS, jun.

Alexandria, July 16, 1791. 104—3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, *a Mulatto Man* named SPENCER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight and well made, has a scar upon his right or left leg, occasioned by a burn, and a red spot about the size of a bit just below his right ear, is broad faced, has a staring look, large eyes, has very little beard, but some appearance of whiskers.—As to his apparel he had a great variety, but only knows the following, viz. one striped brown linen coat, a white jacket and [illegible] breeches, and a white shirt. As the cause of his running away was the attempting a rape upon the body of a white woman, I hope that the good people of this state will exert themselves in apprehending him, so that he may be brought to justice. As a further inducement, I will give the above reward to any person that may seize him if out of this county, and secure him in any gaol [illegible] with us of the same, by ordering the

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels from harbouring said fellow at their peril.

*Fauquier County, July 13, 1791.* 104—

## POETS's CORNER.

### A LETTER,

From a Young Lady, who loſt her Portmanteau, to a Female Friend.

DEAR Mary attend! Sad news from your friend—
No riddle—'tis ſomething that's worſe;
I could tell you in proſe, that I've loſt all my cloathes;
But I think 'twill run better in verſe.
O London! vile place! I'm brought to diſgrace,
By that ſcene of confuſion and evil;
I have cauſe to lament, my money all ſpent,
And my Portmanteau gone to the devil.
I've loſt my new ſaque, the beſt to my back,
A ſilk quite in taſte, you'll ſuppoſe;
With ſhifts by the dozen; and ſo, my dear couſin,
I fear I muſt ſhift without cloathes.
My gowns, oh the duce! my *color de pure*,
I'd forgot you were gone with the reſt:
Vexatious indeed! But 'tis part of my creed,
"That all things turn out for the beſt."
How provoking to loſe all my ſtockings and ſhoes,
To me who love gadding about;
Moſt of all theſe were new, 'pon my honour 'tis true,
And the reſt not a quarter worn out.
Ev'ry handkerchief gone, ſilk, cambric and lawn,
Yet troubles muſt never appear,
For if I ſhould cry, not a white one have I,
That is handſome, to wipe off a tear.
No tippet nor tucker, I'm in ſuch a pucker,
Nor nothing to wear round my neck;
That the fellows, who gueſs the mind by the dreſs,
Will think that I'm quite at their beck.
No apron to wear, I vow and declare,
I muſt manage like grandmother Eve,
Sow fig-leaves together in very warm weather,
In cold, lie abed I believe.
My head appears plain, unincumbered with brain,
My heart loves an innocent joke,
So now I proteſt, I'll have my hair dreſt,
And then I'll put on a long cloak.
The people who try to comfort me, cry,
Lord, bleſs me, you make ſuch a pother,
I'm ſure I'd not fret, 'tis time enough yet,
You'll hear of it one day or other.
Philoſophy, too, ſhould ſatisfy you,
Or virtue is only pretence;
If trifles like theſe your Spirits can teaze,
What ſignifies all your good ſenſe?
To talk in this ſtrain, ſo fooliſh and vain,
No comfort I find on this head;
Too often we meet good Senſe in the ſtreet,
And Philoſophy ſighing for bread.
You'll own here's enough of nonſenſical ſtuff,
Rejoice, I have finiſhed my letter,
And agree with me then, I ſhould never touch pen,
Unleſs I could write ſomething better.

### WHOLESOME SCRAPS.

Let no man complain of the ſhortneſs of life whoever miſpent an hour.

The principal part of repentance is reformation.

Hear the accuſed before you condemn.

He who knows the world will not be baſhful: He who knows himſelf, will not be impudent.

## ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

### THIRD CLASS.

| | | | | Dols. | | Dols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize | of | | 1000 | is | 1000 |
| 2 | | | | 500 | | 1000 |
| 3 | | | | 100 | | 300 |
| 4 | | | | 25 | | 100 |
| 20 | | | | 10 | | 200 |
| 40 | | | | 5 | | 200 |
| 530 | | | | 4 | to be paid by Tickets of the 4th Claſs, not | 2120 |
| 600 | prizes, | | | | | 4920 |
| 1400 | Blanks.—Deduction, | | | | | 1080 |
| | | | | | | 6000 |
| 2000 | Tickets at 3 Dols, | | | | | 6000 |

☞ The Managers inform the Public that the drawing of the above Claſs will commence on the third Monday of September, being Fairfax County-Court day, and the poſſeſſors of prizes in the ſecond claſs, payable in tickets in the third, are again requeſted to take notice, that unleſs they apply to ſome of the Managers to exchange them, before the drawing begins, or the tickets are all diſpoſed of, they muſt unavoidably, according to the ſcheme, be excluded from payment.

JOHN MURRAY, *Treaſurer.*

Alexandria, July 7, 1791.

☞ Wanted at this Office an APPRENTICE to the Printing Buſineſs. None need apply but ſuch as are under 15 Years of age, and can Read, write and Spell well.

*Juſt Publiſhed, and for ſale at this Office, price 6d.* "The Miſchiefs of Maſonry exAd.—*By* D. Arell, *Eſq. formerly a Mem*ge *No.* 39.

## LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennet*, Eſq; we will ſell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſix months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer, or purchaſers, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe-money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above [illegible] another, containing 11½ acres; on which [illegible] has, for many years paſt, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Wincheſter, and Frederick Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchеſter, and 15 from Frederick Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11978¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Thomas Croucher*, late ſkipper from Alexandria, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts without delay, and all thoſe who have any claims againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts legally atteſted, that they may be diſcharged by

WILLIAM COCKE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Dumfries, July 4, 1791. 102—3w.

## *Bryan Hampſon*

*Reſpectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public that he has moved to Fairfax-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs.* PORTER *and* INGRAHAM's, *at the* NAW-STORE,

*Where he has for* SALE

Old Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, Port and Teneriffe Wines, by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk or Gallon; old Jamaica Spirits; old Weſt-India Rum; New-England Rum; Molaſſes; white wine Vinegar; loaf and brown Sugar in Barrels, or by the Pound; Coffee and Chocolate; Rice by the Tierce or Pound; Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Nutmegs; Alſpice; Pepper and Ginger; Indigo and Fig-Blue; beſt ſhaving Soap; Caſtile, white and brown Soap by the Quantity or Pound; Sweet Oil by the Box or Bottle; Hair-Powder; Gun-Powder and Shot; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or Pound; Malaga Raiſins by the Jar or Cag; Almonds; a few bags of Barley; a Quantity of beſt Starch; Cotton and Wool Cards by the Quantity or Pair; Muſtard by the Dozen or Bottle; Stone Jugs.—He will, in a few days, have a Quantity of Lemmons in Boxes: All of which he will ſell low for Caſh.

*Alexandria, February* 22, 1791. t. f.

### FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the head of Difficult-Run, within 18 miles of Alexandria, 16 of George-Town, and 12 of the Little Falls of Patowmack, convenient to ſeveral good Griſt-Mills. This tract of land contains 110 acres by patent; about one half of it is cleared, and under good fencing, and will produce every kind of grain or tobacco equal to any land in this part of the country. There are on it a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy and corn-houſe; 200 bearing apple-trees, and about the ſame number of peach-trees, and cherry-trees, of different kinds.

Alſo, one TRACT of LEASED LAND, in Loudoun County, near Amos Fox's Mill, about 2 miles from the former, containing 270 acres, in good order for cropping and farming. There are on it a good dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone chimney, and divided into convenient rooms above and below ſtairs, a good barn, or tobacco-houſe. This leaſe is for three lives, and all the perſons living; ſubject to an annual rent of Five Pounds.—Any perſon, or perſons, inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfax County.

JAMES WREN.

April 30, 1791. 93—1f. t. f.

*War Department, May* 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

*A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in*

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

*I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, the ſpace of two months.*

☞ BURLINGTON HAMS, Molaſſes in Hogſheads and Tierces, Loaf Sugar in Barrels, Cheeſe, Pork and Beef in Barrels, Anchors and Hauſers, Sewing-Twine, Ruſſia Canvas, &c. juſt received, and for Sale, by

JOHN MURRAY & CO.

Alexandria, June 30, 1791. 101—t. f.

A variety of BLANKS to be had at the Printing-Office.

On the 10th of Auguſt next will be Rented, for a term of years, to the higheſt Bidder,

The noted FARM called GISBOROUGH, lying at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, oppoſite to the Federal City. The dwelling-houſe, and out-houſes, are ſufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The ſoil is well adapted to every kind of crop.—Five Hands will be let with the farm.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's County, Maryland, June 22, 1791. 100—t. f.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 21ſt of March laſt, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named JERRY, about 6 feet high; ſtraight and well made, ſpeaks ſlow; had on when he went away a Welch cotton upper-jacket, a coarſe drab-coloured under do. with metal buttons on both, a new oſnaburg ſhirt, felt hat, cotton breeches, white yarn ſtockings, and red leather ſhoes: It is probable he may change his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a free man.—He made an elopement in December laſt, and was apprehended at Mr. Lowe's Ferry, on Patomack, and committed to Alexandria gaol; he then ſaid that he was going to Virginia, on a viſit to Negro Sam, (a noted preacher) who, I am informed, is the property of Col. Carliſle's heirs.—SAM was ſeveral months in this county about two years ago, and, I believe, was ſupported and concealed a great part of the time by Jerry and his friends.

Went off alſo, on Saturday the 30th of April, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named WILL, who is brother to Jerry, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made: Had on, and took with him, two new oſnaburg ſhirts, two Iriſh linen do. a good deal worn, a felt hat, a green cotton coat, with metal buttons, a blue cotton jacket and breeches, with do. a pair of buckſkin breeches, a London-brown coat, faced with buff-coloured broad-cloth, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of dark-coloured fuſtian or jeans overalls, black leather ſhoes, and plated buckles, a pair of mixed dark-coloured worſted ſtockings, a pair of white yarn do. and ſeveral other articles of cloathing, which I cannot deſcribe.—It is probable he is with his brother, as Jerry was ſeen in the neighbourhood on the 24th of April.—Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid Fellows, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall, if taken within 15 miles from home, receive *Six Dollars*; if 20 miles, *Ten Dollars*; if 40 miles, *Sixteen Dollars*; if 50 miles, the above Reward, including what the law allows, or half that ſum for either, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home.

ROBERT POTTENGER.

*Maryland, Prince George's County, May* 14, 1791. 95—t. f.

### FOR SALE,

On the third Monday of October next, on the premiſes, in feeſimple, (if not diſpoſed of ſooner)

ONE HALF of a LOT ſituated in Alexandria, known by the name of the FERRY LOT, with one half of the FERRY, and an excellent WHARF. One third of the money to be paid down; one third in ſix months; and one third in twelve months, when an indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon wanting to Purchaſe in the mean time, will pleaſe to apply to

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, June 23, 1791. 100—6w.

### HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in that large and convenient Brick-Houſe, on the ferry-ſide, in *George-Town*, formerly occupied by Colonel CHARLES BEATTY. Having laid in an aſſortment of the beſt Liquors, with all other neceſſaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himſelf with giving ſatisfaction to all who may honour him with their cuſtom. Travellers will find, at this houſe, every conveniency for themſelves, with good hay, oats and ſtabling, or paſture, for their horſes.

He alſo informs the Public, that he has rented the FERRY between *George-Town* and *Alexandria*, and ſupplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive ſober boatmen; and, as boats are conſtantly kept on each ſide of the ferry, paſſengers will not be delayed on either ſide, but be taken over with the greateſt ſafety and deſpatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

*George Town, June* 24, 1791. 101—6w.

THE ſubſcriber being deſirous of cloſing his adminiſtration of the eſtate of *Winſor Brown*, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe who have claims to or againſt ſaid eſtate, to make their claims known to him, before the expiration of three months, immediately after which time, he ſhall pay the balance of the eſtate remaining in his hands, to thoſe who ſhall appear to be legally intitled to it.

JAMES LAWRASON, *Adminiſtrator of Winſor Brown, deceaſed.*

Alexandria, July 5, 1791. 102—3w.

☞ CASH given at the Printing Office for old Seines, and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fiſhing.

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon and Bond.